Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1865. NUMBER 171.

FROM EUROPE.

THE SHENANDOAH SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Pirate on Her way to this Country.

THE CAPTAIN AND CREW DISCHARGED.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

THE ENTIRE UNION TICKET ELECTED IN COLORADO.

Disastrous Storm at the East.

GEN. PALMER INDICTED BY KENTUCKY CONSERVATIVES.

Hon. Luke Poland Appointed to Succeed Senator Collamer.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Movement to Repeal the Indiana Black Laws.

EUROPE.

Surrender of the Pirate Shenandoah to the American Consul—On Her Way to New York—Views of the British Press—Statement of the Pirate Capt. Waddell—Tom Sayers, the Pugilist Dead—Speech by Earl Russell—He Thanked God that the American War was Over, and the Country Freed from the Sin of Slavery—Trial of the Fenians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The steamship China, from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 10th, has arrived.

The pirate Shenandoah was boarded off coast by the American Consul, and will be sent to New York. Her Captain and crew have been unconditionally discharged.

Additional correspondence between Minister Adams and Earl Russell is published. The latter says every representation of the American Minister was immediately considered and properly referred to the law officers.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY EVENING, 11th.—The steamer Shenandoah has been given up to the American Consul and a Captain and crew have been discharged on the ground of want of evidence.

It is reported that Italy was about to replace its army considerably.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, 10th.—A supplement to the London Gazette contains further correspondence between Messrs. Adams and Russell relative to the Shenandoah, which is in substance as follows:

Russell requests the argument that the British government acted in an improper manner in commencing showing that steps were taken to prevent the escape of the Shenandoah from Melbourne.

PARIS, 11th, p. m.—Bonds firm. Rentes closed at 67 for money.

The London Times says that it is impossible for the Liverpool government to escape blame for the depredations of the Alabama, but it is quite another thing to say that the Alabama should be nothing. We must prepare to be told that the Alabama is the property of the Confederacy, and will reserve the right of enforcing them; but still, if the Alabama is driving the Alabama, we consumers had time to relieve the India which we have ordered, and which would have cost us war fade into the past, there will be little disposition to dwell on the unfortunate but inevitable incidents.

The London Daily News confidently dismisses the supposition that the Alabama's cruise in the same direct course of war between the two countries, but it thinks the American Minister will do well to bring the dispute to an early practical settlement. There is no one who can more well disposed of. It would be an eternal disgrace if the Alabama question should be left open. It is also to find any but a violent solution of their difficulties. Let time do its work, and the spirit which has many of the disadvantages of war.

The London Daily Telegraph says the Shenandoah is said to have been unconditional, the Captain and crew have been released, and the ships are no legal grounds upon which they could be detained.

Captain Waddell, in a letter to Earl Russell, which is published, says: "In obedience to orders, I found myself in the Arctic and Northern Pacific, where I captured ordinary channels of commerce, and, in consequence of this arrangement, I remained engaged in acts of war until the 28th of June. I was then in the Sea of Okhotsk, and, in ignorance of war, and the total obliteration of the Government which I served, I continued to carry on the business of the Confederate cruiser on the high seas. I burned the remaining prizes, and destroyed immediately from further actions, and, in ignorance of the intelligence, was induced to proceed to the British Government and asserted that the ships should centre upon the successor of a British capitals. I differing enough for a precedent to be quite sufficient the future control, management and final disposal of the vessel, but British ports.

Finding the authorities questionable under which to act, he hoisted the Confederate flag and shaped her course for the Atlantic. He did not intend to destroy the whaling fleet, but in the contingency, thought the ship should revert to the Confederate Government. He therefore sailed to Liverpool to learn the news, and if without foundation, to intimate to the crew that he would land and quasi commission, to the British Government and to the Government of the ship to the Confederate Government.

The Shenandoah was surrendered to the American Consul on the 19th, and the crew, officers, and passed her under Capt. Freeman and a crew of his own selection, and proceeded to New York.

Tom Sayers, the pugilist, is dead. He died of a lung disease.

The Prince of Wales attended the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th. In a speech he paid a tribute to the memory of Palmerston. A few words only of the construction of the Cabinet, he said he had received the Queen's assurance that the government would not retrench on its policy that he trusted the country would show that its resources were not exhausted in purpose, and he should adhere to the principles of free trade. He concluded it could only be his duty to consult the wishes of the people, and it would be his duty to do nothing to forfeit the confidence he was accorded in his position. He thanked God the war was over, and the country was now freed from the sin of slavery, and he trusted the Republic would be continued.

The Times says the general reception of Russell at the banquet was a practical reply to the detraction which had been thrown on the Government. Russell's language could only be used by men who feel that the Government is expected to be in office and willing to encourage the help.

The Star says the effect of the speech was rather an encouragement to the cause of reform.

It is reported that Earl Russell had been offered the post of the Prince Lord of the Isles, and that the Duke of Somerset would be offered the post of War.

It is understood that the Western Union Telegraph Company had contracted with Mr. Hooper of the Atlantic Cable, for the construction of a branch of submarine cable for Behring Straits, and Asiatic Russian, and Russian America.

The embodied mail steam service between Brest and New York is likely to cause considerable acceleration of postal and passenger traffic between France and America. The element, which will be similar to the Scotia, are building in the Clyde. The first one was launched on the 4th. It is expected that the French merchants will be enabled to mail letters to Saturday nights, as the British merchants now are.

The Commission for the trial of the Fenians opens on the 15th, at Dublin. The Fenians had applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for criminal information against the prosecution of the Fenians's Journal for publishing Archbishop Cullen's manifesto, the publication being likely to prejudice the Fenians at the approaching trial. John Dillon, son, son of the late eminent Irish antiquarian, had been arrested for trial on the charge of treason. Bail was refused. He had been giving lectures to the Fenians on the nature of the rule.

FRANCE.—M. Dupin, *Procureur General*, died on the 9th.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 11th for Compiegne.

In the Senate, on the 10th, was firm. Rente closed at 67 f.

The Spanish Cortes, Parliament had been prorogued until the 15th inst. The King had gone to Sagunto, the cholera there having abated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Government—English Capitalists Looking for Southern Investments—Department Reports—Internal Revenue Receipts—Assigned to Command—Lee's Request Explained—Frugality of Colored Soldiers.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The receipts of the Government for the quarter ending September 1st, were as follows:

Customs	$47,000,285.03
Lands	122,956.83
Internal revenue	36,813,365.08
Miscellaneous sources	936,040,343.38
Total from all sources	$420,951,605.19

During the same period the expenditures were:

Civil and miscellaneous	$135,154,108.84
Indian and pension department	7,741,171.12
War Department	154,399,000.78
Navy Department	16,261,426.49
Total	$314,055,679.77

English merchants and capitalists are forming an organization of a National Cotton Company. English capitalists who have been trying to produce cotton in Egypt are making considerable inquiry as to the movements of the freedmen and the cultivation of cotton lands in the South, evidently desiring to invest their money where they can realize better profits than they do in other lands. Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper, Cooper & Co., of Liverpool, has been requested to proceed to Liverpool and London for the purpose of giving such information as will secure the investment of English capital, and the employment of labor in the Southern Government. Gen. Howard favors this project, and thinks that by immigration from the South much can be done to settle difficulties now encountered in the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau. The General will either resign Mr. Conway to the charge of freedmen's affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee, or detail him to accept the mission to England.

The report of the Quartermaster General has been completed and is now in the hands of the printer. It is very voluminous.

The annual report of Gen. Barnard Chief Engineer of the army, is furnished. It will contain interesting accounts of the closing campaigns of the war, illustrated by numerous plates.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day are between three and four hundred thousand.

Brevet Maj. Gen. A. S. Cheshire, U. S. Vols, has been assigned to the command of the Department of Tallahassee, Gen. Department of Alabama.

Gen. Howard's request for a leave of absence for a number of logical Chaplain Commissioners, has been granted.

The order relieving the few remaining visitors of the

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Chicago Tribune.

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Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Statement from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Times	2,000,000
Tribune	10,400
Journal	10,000
Post	10,000
Total	2,030,400
Gain on Tribune	270,400
Times, Journal and Post combined	2,010,000

HOW DAVIS SHOULD BE TRIED.

The celebrated American writer on criminal law, Mr. Bishop, in his late edition of his Criminal Law, thus states it a note the law bearing upon the trial of rebels. He denies that the law of nations forbids the exercise of a leading rebel after rebellion has ripened into war. He holds that both principles and precedents favor such a rebel to be made to trial to a military tribunal. The Boston Advertiser then sums up his argument:

"The day of treason, he argues, the referred prisoner of war from the difficulty of ascertaining their the bounds of the country, but this rule does not apply to the full extent to which captured by their the life of a rebel in battle, or any time it after a prisoner of war is in the hands of the captor. Nor is it the law of the land, the law of war. He then taken by order of a military court, the civilization of such a case as that of Jeffersonville, by a jury vindicating the whole trial by jury can be found there. So it is in every rebellion. It would not be a rebellion if it did not enlist many of the people so to render a jury trial among them impossible. But because rebellion by its very nature renders a jury trial impossible, is it therefore to escape all trial? Must the rebel accept the consequences of his crime and dispense with the jury, or must the Government and the loyal people be compelled to dispense with a trial and let the rebel with the blood of half a million men on his skirts, go free? If there is no impartial jury at the South, and there certainly is not, the rebels, not the Government, are responsible for the fact, and must suffer according to their responsibility.

When Jeff. Davis accepted his position, he knew that his life depended on his success, and yet he fought for it with his life. Moreover, it is equally true, that if the majority of the American people had taken sides with Jefferson Davis, instead of against him, as they did in 1860, Mr. Lincoln would have been hung by the Davis party for his assassination, and, as they held, his treason to the Constitution. It was war against the South. We have not yet forgiven the slaughter of the Copperheads at the Chicago Convention, in many of which he was threatened with death, we have only to recall the actual crime by which his life was ended, and the threats that filled, to see that the above statement is true. Both Davis and Lincoln, therefore took their lives in their hands when they undertook to lead in the war for coming. President Lincoln was vindicated and Davis crushed. Yet President Lincoln lost his life notwithstanding his success, and was, in fact, the victim of his success. It is worthwhile to ask the occurrence of the contingency in which all rebels understand that their lives are forfeited, viz, his success, failure? It is military force, not statutes, by which Davis appealed, and by it he should be tried. It is our superior military force that decides his acts to be a crime instead of a revolution. The authority which condemns should have the power to punish. So much is a question of justice. As a question of expediency, it is simply the assertion of conviction that Jefferson Davis should be hanged, and that he never will be punished unless he shall be tried before a military tribunal for the crime of rebellion.

MR. COLFAX'S SPEECH.

The Washington speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax fairly reflects the sentiments of the Republican party. His positions are briefly:

1. That Congress is the proper making power on the subject of restoration.

2. That Congress will sanction the action of the President in recognizing the Conventions to annul the secession ordinances, in requiring their Legislatures to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and repudiating the rebel debt, but that

3. Congress will also protect the freedmen at present entitled to all the rights referred to by the Declaration of Independence when it declares that "all men are created equal."

4. Congress will require that their amended State Constitutions, embodying this principle, shall be ratified at the polls by a majority of the Southern people.

5. Congress will exclude all who cannot swear they have not voluntarily supported the rebellion.

6. And finally in all the work of reconstruction Congress will proceed slowly and deliberately.

Mr. Colfax is not only by his cast of mind a representative Republican, but in this speech he has happilously and ironically laid down the platform on which the House of Representatives will be called on to vote for or against him for Speaker. We believe the party in the House will pretty unanimously sustain him, and that if there would be any considerable departure from his views on the part of any large number of its members, it would be in the direction of a more emphatic demand that the suffrage at the South should not be confined to the white or lately rebel element.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND THE LATE ELECTION.

There is great significance in the tone with which certain Southern journals have welcomed the recent Republican victories in the State elections. It shows that there is a Southern party which does not hesitate to regard as the fresh spade-fulls of earth that have to be thrown on the coffin of the old Democratic party. Taken at their word, on the exchange of a single morning's mail we find agreement in this view in the columns of several representatives of the daily press in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. These journals recognize the defeats the Democracy have lately suffered in the North as the wiping out of the wing of their own rebellion. They remember the old affinities and sympathies between the Democracy and the spirit of slavery and rebellion, and, as some the last bullies of the war which were really fought at the ballot boxes of New York and New Jersey.

The Savannah *Republican* gives the announcement in a *jubilate* of job type, "United we stand," "Divided we fall," and between these hand bills and papers are the hands-off bolls of unity. It makes "The Glad Tidings from New York and New Jersey" the caption of a double-leaded article. It boldly extones and strongly denounces the treasons of the Northern Copperhead rank and file, and declares that the vital interests at stake have been well protected by the manifest fidelity of the people to loyalty and union. This joyful welcome to New Jersey on its return from wayward paths reads strangely in a Savannah journal. And equally strange then after years war by our armies he was captured by our soldiers in full flight. The military arm of the Government defeated him, captured him, holds him and has the right to try and execute him.

The girt of Jeff. Davis' crime consists in the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of a rebellion which at one time controlled a million of men.

This is, properly speaking, the crime of rebellion, in which treason is but an ingredient as larceny is an element in robbery, or fraud in forgery or assault in murder. But in all these cases, the lesser crime is merged and lost in the greater. So treason, though an ingredient in rebellion, is merged in the greater crime.

True, the Constitution defines treason to consist in levying war against the United States; but that phraseology was designed to prevent the construction of constructive treason, so called, which consisted in saying or thinking something disloyal without any overt act. It was not designed to break down the historical distinction recognized from the two words. Thus Worcester defines treason as a "breach of allegiance," but rebellion as an "insurrection or revolt."

Treason is the offense of an individual; rebellion is the crime of a whole community. Every traitor should be punished, but no nation had ever adopted the practice of punishing all its rebels, as their number is so great that such an act would be wanton massacre. Treason is the act of him who in a season of calm seeks peace, incites, plots, prepares, and gets up an insurrection. Rebellion is the crime of him who leads, conducts or commands the rebel force, making them dangerous by his abilities, and rendering them thereby bloody, by his energy and talents. None can doubt of which of these crimes public opinion acts Jefferson Davis is guilty. He is a rebellion. True, he was as guilty, and perhaps more influential, than any other of the traitors who brought about the rebellion. Let there be nothing but his superior abilities to distinguish him from Hunter, Wise, Toombs, Yancey, Cobb, Floyd, and other traitors. Indeed, the military commander of South Carolina, whom the President has pardoned, and the members of the South Carolina Convention, were the traitors who in Charleston Harbor and Sumter committed the treason which ultimately precipitated the South into a rebellion of which Jeff. Davis was the chosen commander, not the originator.

If there be the distinction between treason and rebellion and if both are crimes, which none will dispute, how should they be tried? Treason being merely an effort to bring about a rebellion, is committed in a community in which the authority of the lawful government is still paramount, in which the courts still sit and the judgments of the law are enforced. Such is the case in Ireland to-day and was in '48; and before in those cases, the treason never having matured the government in fact never relinquished in a regular civil way, the trial of the crime before a jury was legal, just, safe and proper. A jury of the vicinage could be trusted to try it without conquering rebels.

But in our case all these circumstances are changed. The crime is rebellion. Our constitution and criminal laws do not admit of an indictment and trial before a jury for that offence. It is an act, whose very criminality depends not on a few but on the entire military force, for it succeeds its inquiry are the lawful officers of a new government. It is only when it fails that they are rebels and their acts crimes. It is obvious that such a crime is like that of a spy or pirate, purely a military crime, deriving its turpitude from its want of the military necessity to excuse, and consequently, therefore, only by a military court.

Mercury, that very sincere and wide spread publication by which the treason in South Carolina expanded into the rebellion of the whole South, at the same time that it changed a theoretically innocent act of secession from treason into rebellion, rendered it impossible to fail to premise a jury in the States where the trial, if for treason, must be had, who were not entitled for juries by reason of their participation in the crime. In it not supreme folly, to law as well as fact, to try Davis before a jury of rebels who have themselves been his accomplices? As well arraign the Devil for intelligence that "of heaven's host whom he drew after him." It is not a jury trial to try a criminal before twelve of his accomplices. Now it is owing to the success of the crime that the whole white South went into it, and that hence no impartial jury can be found there. So it is in every rebellion. It would not be a rebellion if it did not enlist many of the people so to render a jury trial among them impossible. But because rebellion by its very nature renders a jury trial impossible, is it therefore to escape all trial? Must the rebel accept the consequences of his crime and dispense with the jury, or must the Government and the loyal people be compelled to dispense with a trial and let the rebel with the blood of half a million men on his skirts, go free? If there is no impartial jury at the South, and there certainly is not, the rebels, not the Government, are responsible for the fact, and must suffer according to their responsibility.

When Jeff. Davis accepted his position, he knew that his life depended on his success, and yet he fought for it with his life. Moreover, it is equally true, that if the majority of the American people had taken sides with Jefferson Davis, instead of against him, as they did in 1860, Mr. Lincoln would

of our readers it will give a better idea of the place than they could get by a personal visit.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

We understand that the Directors of this Company, at their last meeting, resolved to lay a second track between Chicago and Galesburg, and that it is to be commenced and pushed forward fast enough to meet the demand of the increasing business of the company. It will be first laid in the sections of the line where traffic is now somewhat pressed, but will go forward as fast as the necessities of business require, to the junction of its lines at Galesburg. This is a matter of great importance to the country through which that road runs, and all west of it. We are well pleased to observe that the company owning this crowded thoroughfare are resolved that it shall be kept fully equal to the demands of business. Large additions to the rolling stock of the road are, we learn, also to be made, both of cars and locomotives, to meet the requirements of the coming year.

☞ The Scribner this fall is the most lovely we have had since that of 1861, when MacClellan was protecting Washington with an army of 200,000 men against the 60,000 rebels at Manassas. He proceeded to attack them when the leaves would fall, so that he could see through the woods where he was not after them. The leaves fell in November, and the rains fell in December, but little Napoleon never budged an inch till April, when it was discovered that the rebs had abandoned their wooden guns and retreated. Was there ever such a blundering soldier before? Or

GEORGIA.—In the Georgia election on the 10th instant, Dalton precinct gave Chas. J. Jenkins 276 votes, and only four votes for all other candidates. In all the precincts heard from Jenkins leads the poll by a large majority. Without doubt he is elected.

W. T. Wofford is the successful candidate for Congress in the Seventh district.

Mysterious State Prisoner.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Under the above caption, from time to time for the past four months, I have been heralded in the columns of the various papers in the United States, charged with having committed a multitude of crimes—as being arrested in Memphis, and conveyed through to Washington heavily ironed, under suspicion of having John H. Surratt; again, as having perpetrated a series of frauds by pretending to be an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator Harlan was Chairman, and collecting a large amount of money from various office-holders throughout the country; as having stolen blanks from Senator Harlan; and again, as having perpetrated heavy frauds in recruiting—and as having served a five years' term in the Missouri Penitentiary. Now I wish to say that every item of these newspaper charges have been baseless, without foundation, and were known to be such by the authors.

At the breaking out of the war I was living in North Alabama. Being a Northern and a Union man, I was compelled to flee, with the loss of all my property. I offered my services to the commanders of the Northern armies, was accepted, and for two years and four months I served the Government well and faithfully as scout and spy, without pay; and for facts in this respect I refer, without comment, but with pleasure and confidence, to Generals Grant, Negley and Stanley, and to letters in my possession from other generals who fell as glorious martyrs in the cause of liberty. Last winter I acted as secret agent for the United States Government, in Canada. On my return I was arrested at Detroit, by certain persons in charge in the employ of the United States service, I at once demanded my rights, which I knew I was arrested only for the purpose of preventing my testimony in the Military Prison and City Penitentiary, and there held until I would consent to be black-mailed for a large amount, and "scalped" from Michigan for six months—no charges being preferred against me, nor any reasons assigned for my arrest. Through the assistance of Major Wise, of Michigan, then stationed at Detroit, I had the parties arrested who had thus owned up and disgorged the money. At the close of the rebellion some of the pardoned rebels from Canada, and parties in Detroit, black-mailed me, and Copperheads of the United States, representing that I was in the habit of bringing large amounts of money of which I had defrauded the Government. Accordingly, on the 3d July last, while I was attending to business, I was arrested by order of Gen. Dix, and my papers and pocket-book examined, but no evidence was found against me. I was then released, and I have not been molested since. Now, I have given the above statement in the hope that it will reach the eyes of those who read the charges I was arrested. You will oblige me by giving this an insertion in your largely circulated paper, and I hope that such journals as heralded me as a criminal will also publish it, and thus do unto the justice which I have a right to demand.

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1865. T. W. FULLER.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Sanitary Matters Again—The Medical World—Educational Matters—Churches, Hospitals, &c.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18, 1865.

At last the city is awake to the necessity of immediate purification, and scavengers are everywhere piling up their heaps of vegetable and animal garbage to be carted away and cremation a-down the (beautiful waters?) Ohio. The press has nobly done its work of agitation in this reform, and the Council, from slumbering on the subject, has arisen in its might. Orders on contractors, and notifications to householders, have been issued, in every street, as a cordon, and a refreshing rain to-day promises to clear all off.

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA TROUPE.

No sooner does Parepa and her troupe get through than the caterers for the amusement of the beautiful offer a new card, still another, Matilda Heron after making a most successful engagement, is to be followed by one of the tragic muse, is to be followed by the Italian Opera Troupe, consisting of Clotilda Gilboni, Patti Strakosch, Parozzi and Zappski—as prima donna, contralto and soprano—Amodio—assisted by Signor Mario, Marx Manucci, the tenores, Errani and Maccaferri, and the great bass—Medaglia, the gentle Susini; under the direction of Max Strakosch, and supported by nearly a score of the most delighted artists in the musical world, at home or abroad. Mr. Pike of the Opera House has certainly deserved fame by generous and unrivaled bill of fare. He places to be rendered are, Rosini, Martha, Bellini, Norma, La Traviata, Faust and Lucia, and, all, with the promise of scenery and wardrobe, altogether unequaled. Cincinnati is decidedly a perfect paradise of song before them; and I presume Chicago will soon be equally honored and gratified.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.

I attended a pleasant gathering this morning in the Higher High School. The chief exercise of the first session of the Normal Institute, made up of the Public School teachers—some 500—of the city. During the past term they have attended in a body every Saturday for Normal instruction and exemplification of their work, particular tasks and exercises with classes, being assigned to the several teachers having for such specific branches the most decided faculty. The exercises of this morning was presided over by Lyman Harding, Esq., the veteran school-master and Superintendent of Schools, in Cincinnati. The building in which they met is one of the two Institutions known as the Higher and Lower Collegiate, or High School Institutes, and these have their peculiar and interesting history. Professor Woodward and Hinsdale, early settlers in the city, and poor men, without education, being rich and remaining poor men, struggled together to leave at their respective deaths, their property, forming each of these Institutions, as their tribute to the cause of popular education, and their request to the people, and deserving youth of Cincinnati. The high schools are now held in the beautiful gothic buildings, and the Normal Institute has been privileged to hold its sessions in the Higher Collegiate Institute Also. By the way, an effort is being made to introduce Prof. Griffith's book on elocution, which is, in fact, the Bible of elocution, into these High Schools, which must be quite encouraging to the enterprising publishers, who have, this year, sold, in Cincinnati, the needs a Chicago book? will soon cease to be a query in the great publishing house of the West. Porkopolis must look well to her laurels, or in books, as in pork, her younger and more daring sister will soon outstrip her.

ACCIDENTAL.

was launched this morning, in conjunction with teachers and books. The Medical Society of Ohio has before them this problem for solution. "To what extent the public school system is responsible for disease in the community, if investing the health of the rising generation, and the connection existing between them. At the request of Dr. Davis of Cincinnati, the teachers will keep a record of absence on account of sickness, the name of the attending physician, and the cause of death should it ensue. This certainly is a movement the right direction, as educational and sanitary matters are far from intimately connected than the public are apt to imagine.

CHURCH MATTERS.

There are quite a number of churches vacant among the different denominations; but few of them, however, are, comparatively a business and pecuniary sense (how different from the spiritual and heavenly!) of any great importance. The cause, in most cases, is the poverty of the congregation, and the consequent inability to support a pastor. Most of the important episcopal Churches, for about a month past without a Rector, has just called the Rev. Wm. Allen Fraser, of Cleveland, to the charge of the Church of the Ascension, Walnut Hill, Dr. Smallwood's late charge, and the Rev. Mr. Lobdell, the Rector of the Priesthood. It was to this church Dr. Smallwood came after leaving Trinity parish, Chicago, some eight years since.

NEW HOSPITAL.

The Episcopalians of this city have just erected a noble work in the shape of a hospital. This is the first effort of the kind among the Episcopalians, although the Sisters of Charity (Roman Catholic) has existed almost a quarter of a century. Now, better late than never. The movement began on a small scale, like St. Luke's, as connected at first with Grace Church, Chicago, and, better late than never, it has grown to a goodly size, and, but it is something gained to see abandoned as useless the old Democratic machine, smashed finally and beyond repair in the recent Northern elections.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

The continued and growing inquiry for Chicago real estate does not more distinctly mark the confidence of moneyed men in the permanent prosperity of the city, than it emphatics the fact that the speculation period in products is drawing to a speedy close. Prudent and sagacious men see that in the prospective return from a condition of unprecedented inflation to a sounder and more healthful coin basis, the merchant must continue to do business on a legitimate profit, and the speculator who bets on 'Change for a rise, must be doomed to disappointment. Hence we find that money, which has heretofore been freely captured in enterprises of all sorts, is being withdrawn in vast sums and quietly invested in property, which will not only pay a good interest, but, in the way of rents, which, by its improvement consequent upon the rapid growth of the city, will realize the downward tendency of almost everything else in value. The little fortune which real property has felt, during the recent speculative period, favors this movement that we are going onward from the fact that our oldest, most successful and fat-capital capitalists are those who have taken the lead in this matter, we have reason to believe that it will become general, and that from now on, for a long period necessary, under the wisest and most careful administration to carry us back to specie payments, we shall see a appreciation of real property have that will bring it up to a figure corresponding to the manifest destiny of the second, if not finally the first city of the continent.

A GOOD IDEA.

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ANDERSONVILLE.

The Village and the Military Prison.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EVERYTHING.

Present Condition of the Stockades, Cemetery, Hospitals, Forts, Bridges, Out Houses, Wells and Buildings, Stocks, Garden, Storehouses, &c.

WHAT WAS, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

A PICTURE OF THE PLACE AND ITS ENTIRE SURROUNDINGS.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Nov. 6, 1865.

A gentleman who came down from Macon this morning, tells me that a private lodging to Major Gen. Wilson, commanding the Army of Wirs on Friday last. The man seemed to have no friends over in the little village where he lived so long. In that he has passed beyond the praise and blame of men he now hope for the Republic, and new source for confidence in the sovereign people. Let us without harsh words and with plain phrases speak you the Andersonville of to-day—Andersonville as it stood on the day when he died, who made its name a world-wide synonym of cruelty and crime.

COMING HERE.

I sat in the cars talking with an ex-rebel major, formerly on the staff of Howell Cobb who had command of the Georgia Reserves. Suddenly he broke into something I was saying, with "there's where Capt. Wirz lived"—pointing to a house in the cars a certain Southward. I looked and saw a large unpainted wooden House, two stories high in the ridge and scarcely one in the outer—a plain building, with a roofed frame, forty by one hundred and twenty feet in size. In it were twelve great iron kettles, which, he said, had been used to boil rice for some time ago. How stands an empty shed, around which are many unused boxes.

THE OFFICERS' STOCKADE.

This crisis merely as a pen two hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide situated about twenty-five rods from the depot and half that distance from the railroad track. In it were one or two barrack buildings, which were burned at the time of the evacuation. This stockade was not much used, the captured officers being generally confined in Macon.

THE POSTS OF MILITARY STOCKADE.

Sixty or seventy rods directly south of the general stockade is an enclosure of eight acres, in length, and four in width, with stockade in which north and south. It is the hospital stockade—built with logs, 12 to 15 feet high, which, considering that no one went to the hospital till he was past walking, seems a needless waste of timber. Some days ago I was conducted to the spot by some Northern men who had been given to the town to bury the dead who died in the hospital in the winter time. Posts were set upright into the enclosure for twenty-two hundred, each twelve by four and twenty feet in size. There is nothing about them to show their original use. The famous caves were in the bank north of the hospital stockade. The men have so cut away the bank that not more than a dozen can be found, and of these only small sections remain. Here, too, were the equally famous springs, but the washing down of rains has left only a few inches. Little brooklets find their way out from the rot earth and are trickled into what were "Lover's Delight," and "Jacob's Well," and "Heart's Ease," and all the other comforting springs, were can never be shown. Just in the brow of the bank were the springs, and, as they ran down the slope of hill, they ran trimly down into the firm red earth for thirty or thirty-five feet, but now are gone. Hundreds of men, sitting on these springs, drank and died.

In the south end were gathered the last prisoners, and here, accordingly, are abundant evidences of life. Though not more than half of the hole remains, the foundations and ruins of at least a couple of hundred more. The gate on this side, is, of course, the main gate. Just inside it, on the left, is a small square log cabin, whose use is suggested by the bricked hearth and chimney within. On the right of the gate are five open sheds, running north and south. Each is twenty by one hundred feet in size, and the slope of the ground makes them about four feet high in the eaves in the end toward the south and about nine feet in the end toward the brook. Each of these sheds is marked from the dead line. The dead line is down on the gate, almost over the eastern wall, and another dead of line some good distance to see these never the gate. Under these sheds is the record of a large number of single for existence. Here is gathered everything these prisoners had to make their existence, three or four wagon loads of bits of board and split slabs. As the number in prison decreased, these were needed and brought hither what the departed had left—choosing to build their rough banks under a roof, out of sun and rain. Of course, the best of these more touching than this palpable evidence of the desperate struggle for life, the eager to get even the covering of these miserable roofs. Some of the board with a number remain, and, generally, the little bit of wall that constituted everything is scattered at random. Carpets are in the general description, the rains are of wonderful suggestiveness. You find half a stool, a broken knife, the handle of a huge wooden spoon, a split chest or board, an old pipe, a wooden block, a bit of running string, or a bit of cloth, and, slightly back yard's chair—lie, improbable as the presence of such a luxury seems, this combination of a rocking and a bit of cloth, and slightly back could hardly have been anything else than a wooden chair.

In the whole stockade there is not a single tree. The ground was originally well wooded, but the hand of man cut away every thing. In the northwest corner, near the gate, there is a little grove of pine trees, the grateful shade could never fall within the stockade proper—left it as it is, to be cut down and used for fuel, or sold to shelter through the blazing summer day.

THE SWAMP LINE.

How dared we cross over day the existence of a dead line here? It is twenty feet inside the gate. Here is a pool, or at distance, it was a pool. Four inch strips of twenty feet siding, nailed on the top of posts three feet high. For another portion of the distance it was, however, marked only by these little posts twenty feet apart. That man is such a cowed prisoner, that he would crowd and shun the undefined line between these posts, was simply an impossibility. Well-grounded fear, and the ever ready bullet, kept in line half-crazed men to swift obedience. Beyond the dead line, and within the line unmarked, is a small portion of the stockade line remains intact; elsewhere the logs have all gone, and the stumps of board place been torn out. That much of the line is marked, and, of course, the place is scarcely needs to be said.

THE STOCKS

This was an insignificant affair, much in use during the earlier days of the prison, but discontinued after some months. The instruments were in the shape of a pillory, with holes for the hands, the inner and the outer walls of the stockade. Nothing now remained it but a couple of uprights in a tumble-down condition.

THE SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL.

Stands on the south bank of the brook, twelve, fifteen rods south of the south side of the stockade. It is thirty by eighty feet in size, with two rooms below and a great dormy. It contained two ovens, each twelve feet in size. One of them remains in pretty fair condition, but the other, of 1861, when MacClellan was protecting Washington with an army of 200,000 men against the 60,000 rebels at Manassas. He proceeded to attack them when the leaves would fall, so that he could see through the woods where he was not after them. The leaves fell in November, and the rains fell in December, but little Napoleon never budged an inch till April, when it was discovered that the rebs had abandoned their wooden guns and retreated. Was there ever such a blundering soldier before? Or

GEORGIA.—In the Georgia election on the 10th instant, Dalton precinct gave Chas. J. Jenkins 276 votes, and only four votes for all other candidates. In all the precincts heard from Jenkins leads the poll by a large majority. Without doubt he is elected.

W. T. Wofford is the successful candidate for Congress in the Seventh district.

Mysterious State Prisoner.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Under the above caption, from time to time for the past four months, I have been heralded in the columns of the various papers in the United States, charged with having committed a multitude of crimes—as being arrested in Memphis, and conveyed through to Washington heavily ironed, under suspicion of having John H. Surratt; again, as having perpetrated a series of frauds by pretending to be an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator Harlan was Chairman, and collecting a large amount of money from various office-holders throughout the country; as having stolen blanks from Senator Harlan; and again, as having perpetrated heavy frauds in recruiting—and as having served a five years' term in the Missouri Penitentiary. Now I wish to say that every item of these newspaper charges have been baseless, without foundation, and were known to be such by the authors.

At the breaking out of the war I was living in North Alabama. Being a Northern and a Union man, I was compelled to flee, with the loss of all my property. I offered my services to the commanders of the Northern armies, was accepted, and for two years and four months I served the Government well and faithfully as scout and spy, without pay; and for facts in this respect I refer, without comment, but with pleasure and confidence, to Generals Grant, Negley and Stanley, and to letters in my possession from other generals who fell as glorious martyrs in the cause of liberty. Last winter I acted as secret agent for the United States Government, in Canada. On my return I was arrested at Detroit, by certain persons in charge in the employ of the United States service, I at once demanded my rights, which I knew I was arrested only for the purpose of preventing my testimony in the Military Prison and City Penitentiary, and there held until I would consent to be black-mailed for a large amount, and "scalped" from Michigan for six months—no charges being preferred against me, nor any reasons assigned for my arrest. Through the assistance of Major Wise, of Michigan, then stationed at Detroit, I had the parties arrested who had thus owned up and disgorged the money. At the close of the rebellion some of the pardoned rebels from Canada, and parties in Detroit, black-mailed me, and Copperheads of the United States, representing that I was in the habit of bringing large amounts of money of which I had defrauded the Government. Accordingly, on the 3d July last, while I was attending to business, I was arrested by order of Gen. Dix; my papers and pocket-books examined, but no evidence was found against me. I was then released, and I have not been molested since. Now, I have given the above statement in the hope that it will reach the eyes of those who read the charges I was arrested. You will oblige me by giving this an insertion in your largely circulated paper, and I hope that such journals as heralded me as a criminal will also publish it, and thus do unto the justice which I have a right to demand.

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1865. T. W. FULLER.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Sanitary Matters Again—The Medical World—Educational Matters—Churches, Hospitals, &c.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18, 1865.

At last the city is awake to the necessity of immediate purification, and scavengers are everywhere piling up their heaps of vegetable animal and animal garbage to be carted away and cremation a-down the (beautiful waters?) Ohio. The press has nobly done its work of agitation in this reform, and the Council, from slumbering on the subject, has arisen in its might. Orders on contractors, and notification to householders, have been issued, in every street, as a cordon, and a refreshing rain to-day promises to clear all off.

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA TROUPE.

No sooner does Parepa and her troupe get through than the caterers for the amusement of the beautiful offer a new card, still another, Matilda Heron after making a most successful engagement, is to be followed by one of the tragic muse, is to be followed by the Italian Opera Troupe, consisting of Clotilda Gilboni, Patti Strakosch, Parozzi and Zappski—as prima donna, contralto and soprano—Amodio—assisted by Signor Mario, Marx Manucci, the tenores, Errani and Maccaferri, and the great bass—Medaglia, the gentle Susini; under the direction of Max Strakosch, and supported by nearly a score of the most delighted artists in the musical world, at home or abroad. Mr. Pike of the Opera House has certainly deserved fame by generous and unrivaled bill of fare. The pieces to be rendered are, Rosini, Martha, Bellini, Norma, La Traviata, Faust and Lucia, and, all, with the promise of scenery and wardrobe, altogether unequaled. Cincinnati is decidedly a perfect paradise of song before them; and I presume Chicago will soon be equally honored and gratified.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.

I attended a pleasant gathering this morning in the Higher High School. The chief exercise of the first session of the Normal Institute, made up of the Public School teachers—some 500—of the city. During the past term they have attended in a body every Saturday for Normal instruction and exemplification of their work, particular tasks and exercises with classes, being assigned to the several teachers having for such specific branches the most decided faculty. The exercises of this morning was presided over by Lyman Harding, Esq., the veteran school-master and Superintendent of Schools, in Cincinnati. The building in which they met is one of the two Institutions known as the Higher and Lower Collegiate, or High School Institutes, and these have their peculiar and interesting history. Professor Woodward and Hinsdale, early settlers in the city, and poor men, without education, being rich and remaining poor men, struggled together to leave at their respective deaths, their property, forming each of these Institutions, as their tribute to the cause of popular education, and their request to the people and deserving youth of Cincinnati. The high schools are now held in the beautiful gothic buildings, and the Normal Institute has been privileged to hold its sessions in the Higher Collegiate Institute Also. By the way, an effort is being made to introduce Prof. Griffith's book on elocution, which is, in fact, the Bible of elocution, into these High Schools, which must be quite encouraging to the enterprising publishers, who have, this year, sold, in Cincinnati, the needs a Chicago book? will soon cease to be a query in the great publishing house of the West. Porkopolis must look well to her laurels, or in books, as in pork, her younger and more daring sister will soon outstrip her.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1865.

The Boston correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes that the application for an additional issue of 3-year 7-30 Treasury notes, to the amount of $100,000,000, which was made by Secretary McCulloch, will result in a refusal. The Secretary, in his application, stated that the additional issue was necessary to enable him to pay off the compound interest notes, which will mature in December, and the demand for which, he thinks, will be very large. The Boston correspondent says that the Secretary is now in receipt of a letter from a prominent capitalist, in which the writer offers to take the entire issue of 7-30 Treasury notes, if they are made convertible into 6-20 bonds. The Secretary, in his application, stated that the 7-30 notes could be disposed of at par, if they were made convertible into 6-20 bonds, but that if they were not so made, they would be sold at a discount of from 1 to 2 per cent. The Secretary, in his application, also

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

THE CITY.

Harmony Hall.—The attention of musicians is called to an entertainment of our citizens of a character of a rare kind, but found in the programme of this night, at Harmony Hall, and has brought close.

A Low Ruffian.—A young man, named Thomas Gallagher, was arrested yesterday for the robbery of his father, and for his and their conduct to be in perfect disagreement, and to be a subject of complaint. The prisoner pleaded that some evil has befallen.

Presentation.—On the outside of the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Isaiah Rogers, the happy advocate of human liberty and philanthropist, Major General E. O. C. Ord, the popular commander of the Northern Department, was present in this city and took rooms at the Tremont House yesterday.

Rare Bargains Coming to Auction.—The sale of Rich Italian marbles, fancy and plain glasses, rich fancy goods, &c., commences this morning at the cabinet, by Gilbert & Sampson, at No. 91 Dearborn street. The goods are very fine, and are worthy the attention of buyers. The sale will be continued this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Warren, a Fakirr.—A little boy, about four years of age, was found by Capt. Miller yesterday wandering on North Clark street, homeless and healthy. He is evidently a wise child, as he knows his own father, who is a tailor on the Republican side of the river, and lives with his wife in the house. The last boy is being his child or of the Fakirr Medical College.

Hospital for Women and Children.—The Directors of the Hospital for Women and Children, held a meeting on Monday afternoon, at No. 49 Rush street, Rev. Dr. Tucker president. The Committee on Construction reported that the building progress and were confirmed. It was reported that the Hospital in the Department of Medicine, for an appropriation in aid of this Institution, for the ensuing year.

Hospitals.—Property owners should remember that the sunny days now experienced are the last chance of summer, and that very shortly the winter will be upon us, and that to frame up their dwellings, they should look after the sidewalks in their premises, and see that they are in good condition, and that, if any rise in the sidewalks, and that if there be not now supplied, many broken ankles will be the result, and the sufferer will be the property owner.

Noble Class Dinner.—John C. Dr. Ho-Sy completes his contract to travel North Clark street from North avenue to Wells. This will complete a road all the way from the river to Graceland Cemetery, one available, for all ordinary driving purposes. The Commissioner of Public Works, Clark street running the old cemetery, has left the road in good condition, and it is now in good order, and a few days' work will finish it. The Commissioner of Public Works, and the citizens will be half-a-dozen, and the citizens will be well pleased.

Lecture Before Eastman's Business.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Geo. Bangs, who has just returned from a lecture tour in Michigan, delivered a specific and valuable address to the students of Eastman College. He was followed in the evening by Prof. Dunn, Superintendent of Education in Ohio, whose musical remarks were received with great. Two years about eight hundred young men graduated at this College, and it is one of the best of the Bryant, Stratton, Eastman, and other young men who have gone out from this College.

Twenty Years a Slave.—Yesterday, during a lull in the business of the Sanitary Fair, Mr. A. Bowen' second-hand clothing store, No. 184 Clark street, and turned to purchase a coat for my dear. Mr. Bowen, in conversation, mentioned that he was the, the little wrinkled, aged man two silver walls, and made his escape to Canada, where he lived in the street immediately afterwards in company with another boy, who is now in the Sanitary Fair. He was taken before the Police Court yesterday, and was sent to the Sanitary Fair, in order to give the boy a chance of seeing his father.

Superior Winery.—On Saturday afternoon, the schooner Challenge, sailing to this port, came across the Lagoon of a wreck, about 40 miles southwest of Little Sable. It consisted of a large heavy topsail, with the topmast and rigging, which and apparently been cut away before the gale. From the appearance of the wreck, the sails of the schooner supposed it to be the remains of some Canadian vessel, which had been wrecked during some of the recent storms. The topsail was taken on board, and may be recovered by the owner by applying to the captain of the Challenge.

Assault and Robbery.—Three roughs, named Robert Kennedy, William Kennedy and Michael Kennedy, were arrested on Saturday night, charged with the robbery of a Mr. Fisher. The complainant was one Peter Welch, a sailor from Buffalo, who stated that he had been drinking in a saloon and entered into a game of cards. Later in the evening he was set upon by the three men, knocked down, and robbed of his money. He had been probably assaulted by the Kennedys, and they had robbed him in the fact, and rendered him complete. The Kennedys were arrested, and Mr. Fisher was allowed to prove an alibi, but the jaddies considered it a case of robbery, and the Kennedys were held to bailing them for trial. The bail in each case was fixed at $1,000, and the complainant was bound in $500 to appear as a witness.

Railroad Accident.—An accident occurred at 10 o'clock last night to a train near the cattle yards, the Pittsburgh New York and Chicago Railroad, which occasioned some alarm among the passengers, but resulted in no serious damage. The accident occurred between Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the train was thrown off the track, and the engine, tender, and the baggage car, and the passenger cars, were all thrown off the track, the wrong direction, for the rest of the track. The train was in charge of Conductor Gerrard, and the engine, and chiefly embedded itself in a mud hole, and the passengers, fortunately for them, the number of the train, in which there was a very crowded, the passenger cars were not overturned. The baggage man and a little boy were slightly injured, but there were no others, but the rest of the passengers were shaken to pieces, but the rest of the passengers were serious injuries. The engine and two of the cars were considerably damaged.

The Subject of the War.—On Tuesday evening, Oct 20th, Dr. Bateman, a lecture, of which the caption of this paragraph is the title, will be delivered before the Young Men's Association, at the Methodist Hall, by Col. George W. Nichols, Aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, and author of the celebrated "Story of the Great March." Col. Nichols is a graduate of Yale College, and a lawyer of ability, and a fine speaker, and a gentleman of the highest character. Mr. Bateman will be the author of the